H. D. THOREAU'S BOOK.

A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMAC RIVERS By Henry D. Thoreau, (pp. 413, 12mo.) Boston Munroe & Co. New York: G. P. Putnam. A really new book-a fresh, original, thoughtful

work—is sadly rare in this age of omniferous publications. Mr. Thoreau's, if not entirely this, is very near it. Its observations of Nature are as genial as Nature herself, and the tones of his harp have an Æolian sweetness. His reflections are always striking, often profoundly truthful, and his scholastic treasures, though a little too ostenta-tiously displayed, are such as the best instructed reader will enjoy and thank him for. His philoso-phy, which is the Pantheistic egotism vaguely characterized as transcendental, does not delight us. It seems second hand, imitative, often exaggerated. a bad specimen of a dubious and dangerous school But we will speak first of the staple of the work

Mr. Thoreau is a native and resident of Con-cord, Mass., a scholar, laborer, and in some sort a the is still young,) generally trusting to his own thoughts for company, and his walking cane for motive power. It would seem a main purpose of his life to demonstrate how slender an impediment is poverty to a man who pampers no superfluous wants, and how truly independent and self-suffi cing is he who is in no manner the slave of his own appetites. Of his fitful hermit life and its results we have already given some account: Now for his "Week on the Concord and Merrimac."

The Concord is a dull, dark, sluggish creek or petty river which runs through the Massachusetts town of that name, and is lost in the Merrimac at Lowell. On this stream Mr. Thoreau and his friend embarked one Autumn afternoon in a small row-boat, and rowed or sailed down to the dam th, thence across by the old Middlesex Canal to the Merrimac above Lowell, thence up the latter to Hookset, N. H., where they left their boa and varied their experience by a pedestrian tour through the wild and rugged heart of the Granite returning to their boat after a week's absence and retracing their course homeward. They had a tent which, while boating, they pitched in the most inviting and secluded spot, generally a wood, when night overtook them; they cooked and served for themselves, only approaching the dwellings rarely, to purchase milk, or fruit, or bread. Such is the thread of the narrative; let us give a single specimen of its observations of Nature. It is a description of the commencement of their actions "Gradually the village murmur subsided, and we

Gradually the village murmur subsided, and we seemed to be embarked on the placid current of ou dreams, floating from past to future as silently a one awakes to fresh morning or evening thoughts We glided noiselessly down the stream, occasion ally driving a pickerel from the covert of the pads or a bream from her nest, and the smaller bittern now and then sailed away on sluggish wings from some recess in the shore, or the larger lifted itself out of the long grass at our approach, and carried its precious legs away to deposit them in a place of safety. The tortoises also rapidly dropped into the water, as our boat ruffled the surface amid the willows breaking the reflections of the trees. The lows, breaking the reflections of the trees. The banks had passed the heighth of their beauty, and some of the brightest flowers showed by their fades tints that the season was verging towards the after noon of the year; but this sombre tinge enhanced their sincerity, and in the still unabated heats they seemed like the mossy brink of some cool well. The narrow-leaved willow lay along the surface of the water in masses of light green foliage, interspersed with the large white balls of the button-bush. The rose-colored polygonum raised its head proudly above the water on either hand, and flowering a this season and in these localities, in the midst of dense fields of the white species, which skirted the sides of the stream, its little streak of red looked sides of the stream, its little streak of red looked very rare and precious. The pure white blossoms of the arrow-head stood in the shallower parts, and a few cardinals on the margin still proudly sur veyed themselves reflected in the water, though th lafter, as well as the pickerel-weed, was now nearly out of blossom. The snake-head, chelone glubra, grew close to the shore, while a kind of coreopsis, turning its brazen face to the sun, full and rank, turning its brazen face to the sun, full and rank, and a tall, dull red flower, espatorium purpureum, or trumpet-weed, formed the rear rank of the fluvial array. The bright blue flowers of the soap-wort gentian were sprinkled here and there in the adjacent meadows, like flowers which Proserpine had dropped; and still farther in the fields, or higher on the bank, were seen the Virginian rhexia, and dropping neottia or ladies' tresses; while from the more distant waysides, which we occasionally passed, and banks where the sun had lodged, was reflected a dull yellow beam from the ranks of tansy, now in its prime. In short, nature seemed to have adorned herself for our departure with a profusion of fringes and curls, mingled with the bright tints of flowers reflected in the water. But we missed the white water-lily, which is the queen of riverflowers, its reign being over for this season. He gn being over for this season. makes his voyage too late, perhaps, by a true water-clock, who delays so long. Many of this species inhabit our Concord water. I have passed down the river before sunrise on a summer morning between fields of lilies still shut in sleep; and when at length the flakes of sunlight from over the bank fell on the surface of the water, whole fields of white blossoms seemed to flash open before me, as I floated along, like the unfolding of a banner, so sensible is this wer to the influence of the sun's rays."

Here is another in a similar vein: Whether we live by the sea-side, or by the lakes and rivers, or on the prairie, it concerns us to attend to the nature of fishes, since they are not phenome-na confined to certain localities only, but forms and phases of the life in nature universally dispersed.

The countless shoals which annually coast the
shores of Europe and America, are not so interesting to the student of nature as the more fertile law
itself, which deposites their snawn or better ing to the student in the state of the law in the little like. It is also in the tops of mountains, and on the interior plains—the fish priniple in nature, from which it results that they may be found in water in so many places, in greater of less numbers. The natural historian is not a fisher man, who prays for cloudy days and good luck merely; but as fishing has been styled "a contem-plative man's recreation," introducing him profita-bly to woods and water, so the fruit of the naturalist's observations is not in new genera or species, but in new contemplations still, and science is only a more contemplative man's recreation. The seeds of the life of fishes are everywhere disseminated, whether the winds waft them, or the waters float them, or the deep earth holds them; wherever a pond is dug, straightway it is stocked with this vipond is dug, straightway it is stocked with this vi-vacious race. They have a lease of nature, and it is not yet out. The Chinese are bribed to carry their ova from province to province in jars or in hollow reeds, or the water-birds to transport them to the reeds, or the water-birds to transport them to the mountain tarns and interior lakes. There are fishes wherever there is a fluid medium; and even in clouds and in melted metals we detect their semblance. Think how in winter you can sink a line down straight in a pasture, through snow and through ice

Our next extract is a specimen of his more di-

"As the truest society approaches always neare "As the truest society approaches always nearest to solitude, so the most excellent speech finally falls into silence. Silence is audible to all men, at all times and in all places. She is speech when we hear inwardly, sound when we hear outwardly. Creation has not displaced her, but is her visible frame-work and foil. All sounds are her servants and purveyors, proclaiming not only that their mistress is, but is a rare mistress, and carnestly to be sought after. They are so far akin to silence, that they are but bubbles on her surface, which straightway burst—an evidence of the strength and prolificness of the under current; a faint utterance silence, and then only agreeable to our auditory nerves when they contrast themselves with and re-lieve the former. In proportion as they do this, and are heighteners and intensifiers of the silence, they

are harmony and purest melody.

"Silence is the universal refuge, the sequel to all dull discourses and all foolish acts, a balm to our every chagrin, as welcome after satiety as after dis-appointment; that back-ground which the painter may not daub, be he master or bungler, and which, however awkward a figure we may have made in the fore-ground, remains ever our inviolable asy-lum, where no indignity can assail, no personality

"The orator puts off his individuality, and is then most eloquent when most silent. He listens while he speaks, and is a hearer along with his audience. Who has not hearkened to her infinite din? She is Truth's speaking-trumpet, the sole oracle, the to Delphi and Dodona, which kings and court ld do well to consult, nor will they be baulke by an ambiguous answer. For through her all revelations have been made, and just in proportion as men have consulted her oracle within, they have marked as an enlightened one. But, as often as they have gone gadding abroad to a strange Delphi and her mad priestess, their age has been dark and leaden. Such were garrulous and noisy eras, which no longer yield any sound, but the Grecian or silent and melodious era is ever sounding and responding d a clear insight, and their age has been

misplaced Pantheistic attack on the Christian faith. Mr. Thoreau (we must presume soberly) says:

"In my Pantheon, Pan still reigns in his pristine glory, with his ruddy face, his flowing beard, and his shaggy body, his pipe and his crook, his nymph Echo, and his chosen daughter lambe; for the great god Pan is not dead, as was rumored. Perhaps of all the gods of New England and of ancient Greece, I am most constant at his shrine.

"One memorable addition to the old mythology is due to this cra—the Christian fable. With what pains, and tears, and blood, these centuries have

is due to this era—the Christian fable. With what pains, and tears, and blood, these centuries have woven this and added it to the mythology of mankind. The new Prometheus. With what miraculous consent, and patience, and persistency, has this mythus been stamped upon the memory of the race? It would seem as if it were in the progress of our mythology to dethrone Jehovah, and crown Christ in his stead.

"If it is not a tragical life we live, then I know not what to call it. Such a story as that of Jesus Christ

"If it is not a tragical life we live, then I know not what to call it. Such a story as that of Jesus Christ—the history of Jerusalem, say, being a part of the Universal History. The naked, the embalmed, unburied death of Jerusalem amid its desolate hills—think of it. In Tasso's poem I trust some things are sweetly buried. Consider the snappish tenacity with which they preach Christianity still. What are time and space to Christianity—eighteen hundred years, and a new world? That the humble life of a Jewish peasant should have force to make a New Jewish peasant should have force to make a New York bishop so bigoted. Forty-four lamps, the gift of kings, now burning in a place called the Holy Sepulchre—a church bell ringing—some unaffected tears shed by a pilgrim on Mount Calvary within

e week. …Jerusalem, Jerusalem, when I forget thee, may my right hand forget her cunning.

"By the waters of Babylon there we sat down

"By the waters of Babyton there we sat down and we wept when we remembered Zion.'
"I trust that some may be as near and dear to Buddha, or Christ, or Swedenborg, who are withou the pale of their churches. It is necessary not to be Christian, to appreciate the beauty and significance of the life of Christ. I know that some will have hard thoughts of me, when they hear their Christ named beside my Buddha, yet I am sure that I am willing they should love their Christ more than my Buddha, for the love is the main thing, and I like him too. Why need Christians be still intolerant and superstitions?

and superstitious?
"The reading which I love best is the Scripture of the several nations, though it happens that I am better acquainted with those of the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Persians, than of the Hebrews, which I have come to last. Give me one of these Bibles, and you have silenced me for a while."

We have quoted a fair proportion of our author's smartest Pantheistic sentences, but there is another in which he directly asserts that he considers the sacred Books of the Brahmins in nothing inferior to the Christian Bible. It was hardly necessary to say in addition that he is not well acquainted with the latter; the point worth considering is, rather, ought not an author to make himself thoroughly ac-quainted with a book—which, if true, is of such transcendent importance—before uttering opinions concerning it calculated to shock and pain many readers, not to speak of those who will be utterly repelled by them? Can that which Milton and Newton so profoundly reverenced (and they had studied it thoroughly) be wisely turned off by a studied it thoroughly) be wisely turned off by a youth, as unworthy of even consideration? Mr. Thoreau's treatment of this subject seems revolting alike to good sense and good taste. We ask him to weigh all he has offered with regard to the merits of the Christian as compared with other scriptures against the following brief extract from the last Edinburgh Review:

"The Bible, supposing it other than it pretends to be, presents us with a singular phenomenon in the space which it occupies throughout the continued history of literature. We see nothing like it; and it may well perplex the infidel to account for it. Nor need his sagacity disdain to enter a little more Nor need his sagacity disdain to enter a little more deeply into its possible causes than he is usually in-clined to do. It has not been given to any other book of religion thus to triumph over national prejudice and lodge itself securely in the heart of great con nunities-varying by every conceivable of language, race, manners, customs, and, inde agreeing in nothing but a veneration for itself. dapts itself with facility to the revolutions hought and feeling which shake to pieces all thing lese; and tlexibly accommodates itself to the progress of society and the changes of civilization Even conquests—the disorganization of old nations he formation of new—do not affect the continuity of its empire. It lays hold of the new as of the old and transmigrates with the spirit of humanity; a racting to itself, by its own moral power, in all th nmunities it enters, a ceaseless intensity of effor for its propagation, illustration, and defence. Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. The gods of the nasystems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. The gods of the na-tions are local deities, and reluctantly quit their na-tive soil; at all events, they patronize only their fa-vorite races, and perish at once when the tribe of nation of their worshippers becomes extinct, often long before. Nothing, indeed, is more difficult than to make foreigners feel anything but the utmost indifference (except as an object of philosophic curiosity) about the religion of other nations; and no portion of their national literature is regarded as more tedious or unattractive than that which treats of their theeless. The elegant mythologies of f their theology. The elegant mythologies of The Koran of Mahomet has, it is true, been propa ated by the sword; but it has been propaga othing else, and its dominion has been him hose mations who could not reply to that logic. If the Bible be false, the facility with which it overleaps the otherwise impassable boundaries of race and clime, and domiciliates itself among so many dif-ferent nations, is assuredly a far more striking and wonderful proof of human ignorance, perverseness and stupidity than is afforded in the limited prevalence of even the most abject superstitions; or, if i really has merits which, though a fable, have ena bled it to impose so comprehensively and variously on mankind, wonderful indeed must have been the skill in its composition; so wondeful that even the he profoundest reverence, as far too successful an idicule. In his last illness, a few days before hi eath, Sir W. Scott asked Mr. Lockhart to read to Mr. Lockhart inquired what book he wo 'Can you ask!' said Sir Walter; 'there but one; and requested him to read a chapter the gospel of John. When will an equal genius, whom all the realms of fiction are as familiar a to him, say the like of some professed revelation to him, say the like of some processor revealed in originating among a race and associated with a history and a clime as foreign as those connector with the birth-place of the Bible from those of the ancestry of Sir Walter Scott! Can we, by an exactly of imagination, suppose some Walter Scot stretch of imagination, suppose some Walter Scott of a new race in Australia or South Africa, saying the same of the Vedas or the Koran!"

VALUE OF STEAM IN WARFARE.—Extract of a letter, dated on board her Majesty's steam-sloop Inflexible, Trincomalee, December 9, 1848: "Our captain offered to move an entire regiment, by taking 400 men on board the Inflexible, and tow the same time any large merchant ship with the take all their baggage and tent equipage in her hold. This offer was made in consequence of an urger bow they make one family, from the largest to the smallest. The least minnow, that lies on the ice as bait for pickerel, looks like a huge sea-fish cast up on the shore."

All of the government at Calcutta for two native regiments. We were lying in the Madras roads when the Bengal steamer, Fire Queen, arrived with the requisition. The captain's offer was accepted immediately, and the Clauding the control of the control of the control of the captain's offer was accepted immediately. accommodations, and there being upwards of 200 camp followers, the Fire Queen had to take a portion. We started with the Claudine in tow about three hours and a quarter after the Fire Queen, she leaving at a quarter past nine, a. m., of the 17th of October, the inflexible at half-past twelve o'clock. Fire Queen was out of sight when we got away yet by eleven that night we were abeam of her At daylight next morning nothing but her smol could be seen, and at 10 a. m., of the 18th instant. smoke and all was out of sight. We anchored in the harbor of Khyoub Phyoo, on the Arracan coast, just 24 hours before the Bengal steamer 'Fire Queen," thus beating her with a vessel o 560 tons (new measurement) in tow by 27 hours or the run. Our average velocity, per patent log, while steaming, was eight and a half knots per hour. We anchored at noon of the 22d, in Khyoub Phyoo, landed the 28th Madras Native Infantry there, and embarked the 40th Bengal Native fantry for Calcutta: sailed from the latter at 2, p. m., of the 26th, and anchored off Fort William at 2 p. m., of the 29th, thus moving about 1,500 men 1,400 miles in 12 days, out of which time four days 1,400 miles in 12 days, out or which which were taken up in embarking and disembarking the were taken up in embarking and disembarking the troops, their baggage, and tent equipage. rith the Claudine in tow nearly two knots an hour faster than the Fire Quee arrived at Trincomaice on the 31st of last month. We are now coaled, provisioned, and have water on board, and are ready to start when the Cam-Rear-Admiral Si brian arrives with our orders. Francis Collier is collecting all his squadron, in case of any disturbance breaking out."

The Postmaster General has our thanks, and of this community, for so promptly answering a call made on him by us for directing the mails for this place to be made up in Baltimore when north of that place; by which arrangement we receive our papers and letters the same day they are received in Norfolk, and not compelled to wait twenty-four urs as heretofore, by sending them to Norfolk to be re-mailed the next day. The same arrangement every page is instinct with genuine poetry, except those wherein verse is haltingly attempted, which are for the most part sorry prose. Then there is a This is as it should be —Suffolk (Va.) Intelligencer. THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1849.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT A. A. PETTINGALL, of Connecticut, to be Marshal of the United States for the dis

GEORGE W. LAKIN, of Wisconsin, to be Attorney of the United States, for the dis trict of Wisconsin, vice A. Hvatt Smith

trict of Connecticut, vice Benning Mann,

LAND OFFICERS.

PARACLETE POTTER, of Wisconsin, to e Register of the Land Office, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, vice George H Walker, removed.

Moses Gibson, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Willow river Wisconsin, vice Jno. G. Floyd, who declines the office.

SAMSON CLAYTON, of Alabama, to be Register of the Land Office, at Lebanon Alabama, vice Hugh P. Caperton, re-MERRIWETHER LEWIS CLARKE, of Mis

souri, to be Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri, vice F. R. Conway, re-

STEPHEN F. PAGE, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia Michigan, vice Frederick Hall, removed. COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

L. H. Trigg, Richmond, Virginia, vice Thomas Nelson, removed.

SURVEYOR OF THE CUSTOMS. EZRA HOTCHKISS, New Haven, Con-

necticut, vice Chas. S. A. Davis, re

FRANKLIN HAVEN to be Assistant Trea surer at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Hen ry Hubbard, removed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Deputy Postma ter, New Haven, Connecticut.

Were the approaching Congressiona elections to take place in the Northern in stead of the Southern States, we appre hend that the Union's denunciations of the Cabinet, though equally remorseless, would be pitched to a different strain We would hear nothing of the injustice done the South by taking the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior from New England and the Northwest. The fact that the State Department was offered to Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, the Post Office Department to Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, and the War Department actually bestowed upon Mr. Crawford of Georgia, before the Home Department was created, would be relied upon to show, that whatever of patronage the Northern members of the Cabinet enjoy, was the leavings and the Post Office Department is no greater now than when it was offered to Mr. Gentry; and of the array of office-holders subordinate to the Home Department, which the Union displays in confirmation of baseless assault, the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals; pension offices and pension agents; the Indian bu reau, with Indian agents and sub-agents, and the Patent Office, were under the control and attached to the State and War Departments, when they were actually tendered to gentlemen from slaveholding States. It was no fault of General TAY-LOR that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Gentry refused Cabinet appointments, nor is he accountable for the inequality in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, which the Union complains of in the establishment of a new department. If the equilibrium of patronage was disturbed by the law creating the Department of the Interior, the last, and not this, Administration is responsible for the act.

We would not regret that this matter has been brought to the notice of the country, were it not for the inflammable humor at all. in which it has been seized upon as a topic to produce sectional irritation. The facts here elicited show conclusively that, in had lived in the days of that distinguished forming his Cabinet, General TAYLOR was old hunker, and that Mr. Collamer would guided by a national and catholic spirit. have been another. If we recollect aright, Had he been controlled in his selection of it was Nero who played the fiddle whilst constitutional advisers by a narrow desire Rome was burning down. This goes very to propitiate the North, he would not have far to prove that, if Mr. Ewing and Mr. offered appointments of such patronage to Collamer had set fire to Rome, they would southern gentlemen; or, had he been have had a fiddle apiece. under an undue southern influence, he would not have bestowed them on gentlemen of the North. Whatever of patron- might employ himself upon to great advanage belongs to the Home and General Post tage whilst making up his mind as to what Office Departments, the Land office appointments excepted, was tendered in one way or another to the South. There could not, therefore, have been any unworthy truckling on the part of the President to hours after she had been at sea. As the weather any division of the Union. The Cabinet was formed with a view to the interests of the whole nation. The claims of the whole country were regarded, rather than the pre- they are of a mild character. judices of either section; and the proofs of this are found in facts, connected with the formation of the Cabinet, which the published to the world.

In what has already been done by the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, the Union descries certain indications of a vigor in the administration of toothpicks.

their respective departments, which stir DEMOCRATIC MORALISTS.

THE REPUBLIC.

service are fully accomplished.

ation. And perhaps, too, they will not bar

ter away the valuable teachings of experi

ence for the cheap detractions of a press

which gives the cue to its partisan follow

ers in sneering at the chief magistrate of

this Union—a single-hearted and devoted

patriot, who has done his country more

The opposition press have adopted

systematically, a style of scoffing, belittle

ng, and contemptuous remark, when

speaking of General TAYLOR, which, how

ever it suits the tastes of those who in

dulge it, will scarcely command the sym

pathies of the American people. They

allude to him as an imbecile, a cypher in

This is much in the manner of these

same gentlemen when they heard he was

surrounded by a large Mexican army on

the Rio Grande. A number of noses

which affect the air in complacent mock-

ery now, were then turned up at his im-

becility, his good hearted good-for-nothing

ness, his feebleness, his unskilfulness, and

such like watery cockneyisms, until the

unanimous opinion of that board, the bat-

day. When these presses feel like turn-

ing up their noses hereafter, let them be

they be too much shocked when it thun-

ders next time. One of the most distin-

guished Generals, except those who be-

longed to the regular army of the United

States, the last Administration despatched

to Mexico, might read them a lecture on

his Cabinet, the tool of his Secretaries.

good than they can ever do him harm.

We are somewhat amused at the gravity its bile more than pondering upon the lowith which certain opposition journals ancalities whence they were invited to the Cabinet. We have an abiding faith that nounce that they propose to make an issue of morals with the Whig party on the neither of these gentlemen will go faster question of removals from office. General or slower in the performance of the great TAYLOR promised to be the President of work before them, for any thing that the people, and this they choose to intermay be said of them in the style of the Union's habitual manner of speaking of pret as a promise to preserve the monopoly them; and we have faith also that they will of office in the hands of the Democrats. In this view, it is a fraud upon the people not weary of the task before the reforms demanded by the exigencies of the public to make any removals. Nobody can be President of the people who disturbs Locofocoism in its supposed property in Were the remaining elections, to com all the places of honor, trust, and profit plete the returns for the approaching Coninder the Government.

gress, to take place in the North, we Without discussing the logical accuracy would hear little else than laudations of the coalition between the abolition and old of this conclusion, let us ask who are the men that raise this issue? "Who driver hunker branches of the Democracy of the fat oxen should himself be fat." The North, which just now seems likely to censor should himself be a little of a saint. wallow up the Baltimore platform and all Can any sensible man refrain from laughter who stood upon it. "The natural allies when he sees a question of political morals of the South" in Connecticut, Vermont, raised by the men who were the friends and Wisconsin, have gone through the and allies of the defaulters who plundered operation of mastication, whilst in other the public treasury during the Administra-States they are getting themselves ready tion of Mr. VAN BUREN? Does it lie in o be dished up. Where sleep the thunthe mouth of those men to talk of broken ders of the Union, that this unholy alliance pledges who aided and abetted the gross goes unscathed of its anathemas? Does i imagine that the South can any longer be imposition that was practised upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, through the medeceived as to the treachery of its vaunted dium of the KANE letter, and the assurnorthern friends, by daily denunciations ances that were given in the canvass of of the Cabinet? The defection of Mr Van 1844, that Mr. Polk was opposed to dis-Buren, who was once the idol of Southern infatuation, has, we trust, taught the South turbing the tariff of 1842? to appreciate at their worth the professions Let us see who have been the political ssociates of these eminent moralists, who of those who claim to be exempt from the threaten to convulse the country because influences of birth, education, and associthe Administration will not acquiesce in

the Democratic construction of General

TAYLOR's letters. Do they all show clean hands? How is it with Mr. ELI MOORE? It was a great hardship to that worthy man, no doubt, to lose his office; but he was no more unfortunate in its administration than some score of others who were retained in office by the Democratic Mr. Secretary WOODBURY long after their gross defalcation had become a public candal. How is it with those great lights of the Democracy, which flared out in the western land offices? How is it with the collectors and district attorneys, who embezzled the public money in the Southern district of New York? Where is LITTLE-BURY HAWKINS, with his cool \$100,000 of the metallic currency? Where is WILEY P. HARRIS, with his \$109,178? Where are all the minor defaulters-your \$20,000 men-whom these penitent "pious 'uns " shielded and upheld in their depredations Really, our moralists must be blessed with very short memories, if they have forgot ten their old friends. These wholesale embezzlements produced the state of pub thunders of Palo Alto were wafted upon lic opinion and feeling which led to the the wings of the press throughout the land. political revolution of 1840. The fraud Do they remember what effect the council practised in Pennsylvania with regard to of war, held upon the battle-field of Palo the Tariff, saved the party of defaulters in under their two great leaders, General Cass and Mr. Van Buren, in 1848, they tle of Resaca de la Palma was fought next were again defeated, because the people recognise no such statute of limitations as these gentlemen plead in bar to their old advised by the history of the last war, lest

transgressions.

But on this question of morals involved

in the matter of removals, we have a word

or two more to say. Dr. Johnson was

considered in his day a pretty rigid moral-

ist. He was a little too much infused

may be enabled to maintain its authority."

This is the Democratic theory, as we un

derstand it. But good Democrats limit their

theory to a single aspect of the case. They

say that Democratic Presidents have the

distribution of offices to maintain their au-

thority, but that Whig Presidents must

maintain their authority and leave all the

offices in the hands of the Democracy.

Otherwise, they will make a moral ques

tion of it, and overthrow the Govern-

ment by a general indignation meeting

of the people. When they call that

meeting, we beg to be consulted in re

gard to appropriate inscriptions for their

banners, and becoming resolutions. Mean-

while, to facilitate their movements, we

respectfully suggest that they should take

for one motto "Polk, Dallas, and the

Tariff of 1842." For one resolution, we

would recommend they should adopt that

of the Young Hickory Club of Morris

town, New Jersey-"Resolved, that we

should invite Mr. ELI MOORE to officiate

as the grand marshal of the occasion, Mr.

Postmaster Morris to prepare the "pa-

pers," and Mr. Minister BANCROFT to

write the history of its proceedings.

that point. We allude to Santa Anna. with the notion of a strong Executive, and He turned up his nose to the wind, but he in this respect his Torvism was on a par smelt something he did not expect to find with the Locofocoism of the present day. He looked to the throne with as much reverence as the most devoted admirer of Nero and General Taylor .- A writer in the Veto power looks in the year 1849. the Union runs a parallel between Nero But this cannot impair his authority in the and General Taylor. The Union com eyes of Democracy, on a question of Exmends the effusion to the notice of its ecutive administration. And what said readers in an introductory, in which it dis-Dr. Johnson on this subject? He held claims all thought of General Taylor's the very doctrine that Locofocoism re having the cruel and blood-thirsty despotjoices in. "The administration," he said ism of Nero. On the contrary, our preto Boswell, some time in 1775, "is feeble sent Chief Magistrate is mild and kindand timid, and cannot act with that auhearted; that is to say, he is very much thority and resolution which is necessary. like Nero, except that he is not like him Were I in power I would turn out every man who dared to oppose me. Govern ment has the distribution of offices that it

But the Union contends that Mr. Secretary Ewing would have been a Nero if he

Now, this is an inquiry which our ac complished Chargé to the Eternal City he is to do with his credentials.

cases of cholera broke out on board the United States steamer Water Witch, in fourteen or fifteer was too bad to admit of her being ventilated, Lt. Com'g Totten very prudently returned. Two deaths occurred before he reached here-several since. There are now five cases on board, but

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL .- The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday morning says that Lieutenant Ward appeared on Saturday, and Lieutenant Kennedy Union, with other journals, at the time vesterday, and were sworn as members of the

> The cross-examination of Com. Read was con tinued on Menday and Tuesday.

A vessel lately arrived at Boston from Rio Ja neiro, having as part of her cargo 55,000 wooden

The third proof to which universal suffrage has een submitted in France, has passed in a manner worthy of a great nation, which comprehends liberty and its privileges. The election has passed with remarkable calm and solemnity. In vain did certain persons and journals endeavor to excite fear of agitations. Every where the people exercised peaceably this attribute of their sovereignty. It ould seem that the masses now understand that they have no further need of violence to defend heir rights, or to manifest their will; that the veapon more powerful than insurrection is universal suffrage; that each man has in his vote a weapon more powerful than a sword, with which to adapt aws and government to his wants.

The late elections have brought bitter disappointnent to the existing Government; they have exthe Ministry have excited throughout the land. How different from the vote of the 10th December NAPOLEON then was elevated to the Presidency by nore voices than his uncle received for Consul. He came into power the popular idol, and with but modicum of common sense and knowledge of numan nature, could have succeeded in keeping nimself still the favorite of the people. But his every step has been unfortunate. He chose a Ministry which did not represent the true Republican party of France. He put himself, through that Ministry, in antagonism with the Constituent Asembly and with France; allowed hasty and illudged measures to be passed, which have comromised him with the people, who, upon the first opportunity given them, expressed their dissatis-The new Assembly now in session, and a new

Ministry is doubtless formed, which shall better understand the situation, and better respond to the wants of the people.

Let us observe a little more closely the cause which have excited France against its present Gov-

Instead of being what a good government ought he exact echo of the general needs-the mirror in which is reflected the entire country-it has been, as has already been observed, the great mistake o the Ministry to have kept themselves in a continual state of antagonism and defiance towards the masses. After the election of December 10, and in spite of the favorable votes by which the Assembly eceived the first acts of the President of the Repubic, the minority endeavored to make it appear hosile to the new government.

It endeavored to make it suspicious in the eye of France. It provoked against it petitions from all parts of the country. Call to mind, later, the violent debates which were raised between the military power of Paris-a power unconstitutional and exrbitant-and the President of the Assembly The unfortunate attempt of 27th January-the disdain with which the President of the Republic and the General Changarnier treated the decree of the National Representatives-and, lastly, to crown all, these defiances thrown at the first power of the State; that unfortunate circular to the Department of M. Leon Faucher, and under which he has fallen, without a voice daring to raise itself to defend

In every thing have blindness and want of address een shown. It would seem that the Ministry had had for object to discontent all parties, all classes of society! The army appeared devoted to the Government; till now it has implicitly followed the wills of its chiefs. And now we see that the Gov- \$912. rnment alienates this powerful force by a success ion of arbitrary measures, which pushes the army into the ranks of the extreme opposition. Officers, whose opinions are suspected, ostracised; all political readings, all access to electoral meetings, forbidden to the soldiers, who have nevertheless the right of voting and of discussion. Those men who dared and Lieutenant Demay, imprisoned and punished with unjustifiable rigor; right of suffrage forbidder to the garde mobile, through an equivocation unworthy of a government. The garde republicaine dissolved, and two thousand men, without resource, turned out into the streets.

It is by such measures that the army has been made dissatisfied. And what has been gained by this imprudent policy? The army, which in June lecimated itself against the Socialist insurrection otes now throughout for the most ardent of the

Add to this the unhappy war waged against the Roman Republic, which the French soldiers execute with regret and in protesting, and it will be allowed on all sides that more than enough has been ione to alienate from the Government those troops heretofore so devoted to it.

Thus do we now see in France discontent in the army, antagonism with the National Assembly. defiance with the masses. Here is the result to which five months of government by Louis Napo-

The news by the steamer now nearly due will be teresting as telling how the Assemblie Constituante drew its last breath, and what severe blows in its dying agonies it may have dealt at the Ministry that it would bring down to the grave with it. The Assembly, which, its mission fulfilled, had preall the bad and violent passions; and from the enor of the last news we may expect some crowning act to mark its termination. The telegraphic despatch to the Prefets of the Departments, by M. Leon Faucher, in which, spreading a falsehood on ghtning wings to all portions of France, he represented those members of the Assembly who had oted against the Ministry as leaders of rebellion, as being ready to rush to the barricades, raised the indignation of the Assembly to the highest pitch, and from this time dates their most energetic movements against the Ministry. Faucher was driven out by the most terrible vote ever given against a minister. Of 524 members, 519 protested against this most culpable abuse of electoral influence.

The impôt upon wines and liquors (boissons) was epealed, and near a hundred and fifty millions thus struck off from the budget. Changarnier has been driven from his double post as commandern-chief of two distinct arms in the service-the National Guards, and the troops of the line in Paris. What else the Assembly may do to close its career we have yet to see.

The Ministry will be changed, and it is to be hoped that one which will respond more nearly to the wishes of the people may be named.

The late papers speak of Bugeaud's being ap pointed to form a cabinet in order, doubtless, to give the army a sop. Such an appointment is agree with our (late) candidates for the nevertheless much to be doubted. France would Presidency and Vice Presidency, James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, that the look with suspicion upon it, and would fear more Tariff of '42 ought not to be repealed." than ever some coup d'etat, for which everybody To make the whole matter agreeable, they seems to be now looking.

Odillon Barrot, at the head of a new Ministry, would by no means be unpopular in France. No has for years been foremost in the ranks of opposition to the old dynasty.

M. De Tracy is another who seems to have pre

De Falloux, who is the actual rep the Cabinet of the Jesuitical-legitimist faction, who is just as much hated as was Faucher, cannot remain. These two were the promoters of the violent

dissolution of the ateliers nationaux. Droyn De Thys will doubtless pay the penalty of weakness in allowing more artful men to make

him their instrument in his external policy. M. Rulhières has the misfortune, as Minister of War, to find himself the responsible editor to the interior of the illegal position of General Chan-

It therefore is almost beyond doubt that the last three Ministers named will go by the board, and thus that most important modifications be made in the Cabinet. Surmises, however, as to its formation, would be here out of place, perhaps, and certainly uninteresting. We have only to wait for the coming steamer to see what will be its formation. and how the Legislative Assembly will commence its labors. Stormy times may be exhibited there. The Socialists have, relatively speaking, quadrupled their forces. The monarchists have also gained greatly; while moderate republicanism has fallen behind. The fight will be a bitter one. Let us hope their only battle-ground may be in the As-

MR. POLK.

Our telegraphic despatch states that the Nashville apers pronounce Mr. Polk to be in a precarious situation, and that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. We hope and believe that this news is not so late as that received, heretofore, by telegraph It is scarcely possible that he should have grown seriously worse without the intelligence of the fact having been received in advance of the mails. There is nothing in the report to increase apprehension of a fatal termination of his illness

13 A telegraphic despatch received here from Fredericksburg informs us that \$7,000 worth of gold were obtained on Tuesday last from the Whitehall mines of Messrs. Stockton & Heiss. This is a reasonably good day's work; and though gold digging has not been generally a very profitable employment, it looks somewhat as if our Virginia friends were about to be favored with a suspicion at least of California success.

The papers complain of a too free use of the Cochituate water in Boston; and the city council of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of the streets, and imposing penalties for its violation. It is thought that the excess of humidity caused by excess in the use of water is unfavorable to health.

DEATH OF CAPT. EDWARD DEAS .- The Brownsville Flax states that Capt. Edward Deas, 4th U.S. Artillery, stationed at Camp Ringgold, was drowned from on board the steamer Yazoo, near Rio Grande City, on the 6th ult. Capt. Deas served on both lines during the Mexican war, and was taken prisoner shortly before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and carried into Matamoros.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.-The value of the exports of merchandise from Boston to foreign ports . last week, was as follows: Domestic products, \$196,174 91; foreign products, \$24,989 71. Total exports corresponding week last year, \$170,839 24.

The amount of specie imported last week was \$2,360, from Picton and Halifax-exported, to Cadiz \$16,225, Buenos Ayres \$4,800, Rum Key

House-moving .- Messrs. Bull, silk throwsters, having bought a large silk factory at Congleton, found it necessary, from the instability of the upper portion of the brick work, to reduce it from a fourstory to a three-story building. To pull the roof to pieces, reduce the walls, and then reconstruct the roof, would have been very expensive. Thos. Shipley, an ingenious mechanic, who had long worked for Messrs. Bull, offered to lower the roof without for conveying the bricks to the ground, he lifted with long levers alternately the beams which supported the roof, and supported them with small blocks of wood, whilst he lowered the walls one course of bricks at a time, so that the roof was grad tally and imperceptibly lowered eight feet, to the top of the third story, without the least accident occurring, and without the breaking of a single tile, or crack in the roof.—Bridgescaler Times.

The above paragraph we find in the Artison, scientific and mechanical periodical, published in London. When the professional character of the work

from which it was taken is considered, coupled with the circumstance of this notice having been published in a paper previously issued, it is a fair inference that the performance referred to is something of a novelty in our mother country.

Mr. Brown, of New York, and the house re movers of that city, would be surprised to learn of such an act entitling the performer to the character of ingenuity; for they are not only in the habit of reducing buildings a story, but frequently raise them from their foundation, change their fronts, or remove them to a new location, and add a lower story and cellar, without disturbing the furniture or removing the occupants.

ALABAMA

A correspondent writes us as follows, under date of the 9th instant, from Montgomery: "From the Ministry had thrown unjustifiable defiances at the prospects now before us, we think we can elect four members to Congress in the first, second, fourth, pared to go quietly out to make way for the Le- and seventh districts. We shall run them to the rislative Assembly. It had succeeded in exciting girth, if we do not succeed in the third district. - In the first district the Whigs have nominated a strong man. In the fourth district the Whigs have nominated Col. J. Baldwin against Juge; we feel confident we can beat him. In the second Mr. Hillard has no opposition as yet, but he is at all events invincible. In the seventh, Bowdon's district, three Democrats are in the field, and we have a "nag" that we feel confident can beat the trio."

> INTERIOR TRADE OF MEXICO .- We have recent advices from the interior markets, save the Flag of the 30th ult., but all representing business as being in a depressed and unsatisfactory state.

AGENTS ON MAIL ROUTES. The following appointments of Route Agents have been made by the Postmaster General.

Philadelphia to Washington. RICHARD H. ARBOT, vice Thos. J. Galt, removed. New York to Philadelphia. CHARLES ATKINSON, vice James M. Clark, er

JOHN M. SHAW, vice George Kellinger, removed Weldon to Wilmington, North Carolina. WILLIAM BURNETT, vice A. Sherwood, removed

Albany to Buffalo, New York. R. S. WILLIAMS, vice H. H. Bostwick, removed Boston to Albany.

LEWIS J. MORRIS, vice A. W. Chapin, removed Troy to Whitehall, New York. DRANGE F. ELLIOT. New York and Harlem Railroad

WHILLAN H. REVNOLDS.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT .- A convention is to be would by no means be unpopular in France. No one doubts his patriotism or his probity; and he has for years been foremost in the ranks of oppopassed resolutions approving of the same and appearance. passed resolutions approving of the sa